

RHO

2. The power of persuasion; oratory.
The heart's still *rhetoric*, diſcloſ'd with eyes, *Shakeſp.*
His ſober lips then did he ſoftly part,
Whence of pure *rhetoric* whole ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*
Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetoric*,
That hath ſo well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*
RHETORICAL, *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetoric*.] Pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; figurative.
The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *More.*
Beauſe Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Phariſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithstanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*
The ſubject moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
RHETORICALLY, *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.
TO RHETORICATE, *v. n.* [*rhetorico*, low Lat. from *rhetoric*.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions.
I will be much more ſenſible to reform, than apologize or *rhetorate*; not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the miſt of ſuch ſollicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*
RHETORICIAN, *n. f.* [*rhetorician*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] One who teaches the ſcience of rhetoric.
The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bacon.*
'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden's Duſtreſnay.*
A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*
RHETORICIAN, *adj.* Suiting a matter of rhetoric.
Boldly pretum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*
RHEUM, *n. f.* [*ῥεῦμα*; *rheuma*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*
Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without ſuch a *rheum*;
And he long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorse. *Shakeſp.*
You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakeſp.*
Why holds thine eye that lamentable *rheum*,
Like a proud river peering o'er his bounds. *Shakeſp.*
Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,
Rheum chill the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*
RHEUMATICK, *adj.* [*ῥευματικὸς*; from *rheum*.] Proceeding from *rheum* or a peccant watry humour.
The moon, the governels of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*
The blood taken away looked very ſizy or *rheumatick*. *Play.*
RHEUMATISM, *n. f.* [*ῥευματισμός*; *rheumatismus*, Fr. *rheumatismus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.
Rheumatism is a diſtemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis muſculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it ſeems to be occaſioned almoſt by the ſame cauſes, as the muſcliculous glands in the joints are rendered ſtiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*
The throating quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And *rheumatism* I lend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
RHEUMY, *adj.* [from *rheum*.] Full of ſharp moiſture.
Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his whoſome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*
The South he looſ'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are ſhaken from his ſlaggy wings;
From his divided beard two ſtreams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes diſtil in ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*
RHINOCEROS, *n. f.* [*ῥίνο* and *κέρας*; *rhinoceros*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn in his front.
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
If you draw your beaſt in an emblem, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt; as to the *rhinoceros*: an Eaſt Indian landſcape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peaſham.*
RHOMB, *n. f.* [*ῥόμβος*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. *ῥομβός*.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe. *Trevoux and Harris.*
Save the ſun his labour, and that ſweet
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* ſuppoſ'd.
Inviſible elſe above all ſtars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*
See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*
RHOMBICK, *adj.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb.

RIB

- Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the *abeſſa* in form of a ſtar, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*
RHOMBIC, *n. f.* [*ῥομβικός*; *rhomboides*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.
Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of ſuch as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*
RHOMBIC, *adj.* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.
Another *rhomboidal* ſelenites of a compreſſed form, had many others inſixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*
RHUBARB, *n. f.* [*ῥαβάρβα*, Lat.] A medicinal root highly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.
What *rhubarb*, fenna, or what purgative drug
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infusion of *rhubarb* in ſmall ale. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
RHYME, *n. f.* [*ῥυμός*; *rhythme*, Fr.]
1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds.
2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another.
The youth with ſongs and *rhymes*:
Some dances, ſome hale the rope. *Denham.*
For *rhyme* the rudder is of verſes,
With which like ſhips they ſteer their courſes. *Hudibras.*
Such was the news, indeed, but ſongs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in theſe hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that riſe
Againſt an eagle looſing from the ſkies. *Dryden.*
If Cupid throws a ſingle dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis ſure he muſt tranſfix the liver;
For *rhyme* with reaſon may diſpenſe,
And ſound has right to govern ſenſe. *Prior.*
3. Poetry; a poem.
All his manly power it did diſperſe,
As he were warn'd with enchanted *rhymes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Who would not ſing for Lycidas? he knew
Himſelf to ſing, and build the loſty *rhyme*. *Milton.*
Now ſportive youth,
Carol inſonate *rhymes* with ſuſtaining notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*
RHYME, *or* *reason*. Number or ſenſe.
I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reason* for my *rhyme*;
But from that time into this ſeaſon,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reason*. *Spenser.*
The guſtineſs of my mind drove the groſſeneſs of the loſperry into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all *rhyme* and *reason*, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp.*
TO RHYME, *v. n.*
1. To agree in ſound.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But ſagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhym'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*
2. To make verſes.
Theſe fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themſelves into ladies favours, they do always reaſon themſelves out again. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
There march'd the bard and blockhead, ſide by ſide,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Dunciad.*
RHYMER, *n. f.* [from *rhyme*.] One who makes *rhymes*;
RHYMSTER, *n. f.* a verſifier; a poet in contempt.
Scall'd *rhymers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*
It was made penal to the Engliſh, to permit the Iriſh to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their miniſters, *rhymers*, or news-tellers. *Darwin on Ireland.*
Rhymer come on, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*
His *rhyme* is conſtrained at an age, when the paſſion of love makes every man a *rhymers*, though not a poet. *Dryden.*
I ſpeak of thoſe who are only *rhymers*. *Demetrius.*
So modern *rhymers* wiſely blaſt
The poetry of ages paſt,
And from its ruin build their own. *Shakeſp.*
RHYTHMICAL, *adj.* [*ῥυθμικός*; *rhythmicus*, Fr. from *rhythmos*.] Harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to another.
RIB, *n. f.* [*ῥίβη*, Saxon.] A bone in the body.
1. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, viz. twelve on each ſide the twelve vertebrae of the back; they are ſegments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the ſternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebrae, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the ſinus in the bodies of the vertebrae: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebrae: the *ribs* have each a ſmall canal or ſinus, which runs along their under ſides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are faſtened to the ſternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuſe angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle reſpects the head: the cartilages are harder

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- harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breasts: the *ribs* are of two ſorts; the ſeven upper are called true *ribs*, becauſe their cartilaginous ends are received into the ſinus of the ſternum: the five lower are called falſe *ribs*, becauſe they are loſer and ſhorter, of which only the fiſt is joined to the extremity of the ſternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the reſt being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater ſpace for the dilatation of the ſtomach and intails: the laſt of theſe ſhort *ribs* is ſhorter than all the reſt: it is not tied to them, but ſometimes to the muſculus obliquus deſcendens. *Quincy.*
Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion?
Whole horrid image doth upliſh my hair,
And make my ſeated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Againſt the uſe of nature! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial ſpirits warm
And life blood ſtreaming freſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. viii.*
He, who fiſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his ſide,
Who tempted fiſt the briny flood. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide.
I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in land,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
RIBALD, *n. f.* [*ribaldus*, Fr. *ribalde*, Italian.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch.
That lewd *ribalds*, with vile luſt advanced,
Laid fiſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe to ſair and ſheen. *Fairy Queen.*
Your *ribald* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoſts ſails, and ſails. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
The buſy day,
Wak'd by the larks, has rouſ'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakeſp.*
Ne'er one ſpice of laurel grac'd theſe *ribalds*. *Pope.*
From ſlating Bentley down to piling Tibbalds. *Pope.*
RIBALDRY, *n. f.* [from *ribald*; *ribaldus*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.
Mr. Cowley aſſerts, that obſcenity has no place in wit; Buckingham ſays, 'tis an ill ſort of wit, which has nothing more to ſupport it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*
The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are diſtinguiſhed from each other. *Dryden.*
In the ſame antique loom theſe ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and juſt thought,
True nature in her nobleſt light you ſee,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry.
To trifling jeſts and fulſom *ribaldry*. *Garratville.*
If the outward profeſſion of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would ſee their duty and intereſt in qualifying themſelves for lay-converſation, when once they were out of fear of being choak'd by *ribaldry* or prophaneneſs. *Swift.*
RIBAND, *n. f.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr.] A ſheet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.
Quaint in green, the ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With *ribands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*
A *riband* did the braided trefles bind,
The reſt was looſe. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
See, in the liſts they wait the trumpets ſound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry ſword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears ſome myſtick word. *Garratville.*
RIBBED, *adj.* [from *rib*.]
1. Furniſhed with ribs.
Was I by rocks engender'd? *rib'd* with ſteel?
Such tortures to reſiſt, or not to feel?
Hung on each bough a ſingle leaf appears,
Which ſhrivell'd in its infancy remains,
Like a cloſ'd fan, nor ſtretches wide its veins,
But as the ſeaſons in their circle run,
Opens its *rib'd* ſurface to the nearer ſun. *Gay.*
2. Incloſed as the body by ribs.
Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your iſle, which ſlands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and pal'd in,
With rocks unſcaleable, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*
RIBBON, *n. f.* See **RIBAND**.
TO RIBBONAST, *v. n.* [*rib* and *raſt*.] To beat ſoundly. *A*
band barleſque word.
That done, he riſes, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boaſting
Of his magnificent *ribbonging*. *Butler.*
I have been pinched in ſkell, and well *ribbonged* under my former maſters; but I'm in now for ſkin and all. *L'Eſtrange.*
RIBS, *n. f.* A plant.
RIC, *n. f.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in theſe verſes of Fortunatus:

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- Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit,*
Adjuſtor forti hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hil' prie Barbarians a ſtout helper term.
So Allric is altogether ſtrong; Ethelric, nobly ſtrong or powerful: to the ſame ſenſe as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibson's Camden.*
RICE, *n. f.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick hulk, ſomewhat like barley: this grain is greatly cultivated in moſt of the Eaſtern countries. *Miller.*
Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive, and thoſe ſubject to hæmorrhages. *Arbutnot.*
If the ſnuſſ get out of the ſnuſſers, it may fall into a diſh of rice milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*
RICH, *adj.* [*riches*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian; *rica*, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent.
I am as *rich* in having ſuch a jewel,
As twenty ſeas, if all their ſand were pearl. *Shakeſp.*
The *rich* ſhall not give more, and the poor no leſs. *Exad.*
A thief bent to unboard the caſh
Of ſome *rich* burgher. *Milton.*
Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*
He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the proſpect all around him. *Sead.*
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous.
Earth, in her *rich* attire, *Milton.*
Conſummate lovely ſmild.
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree.
So we th' Arabian coaſt do know
At diſtance, when the ſpices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to ſteer,
Though neither day nor ſtar appear. *Wallor.*
If life be ſhort, it ſhall be glorious,
Each minute ſhall be *rich* in ſome great action. *Rowe.*
Sauces and *rich* ſpices are fetched from India. *Baker.*
4. Fertile; fruitful.
There are, who fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*
RICHED, *adj.* [from *rich*.] enriched. Obſolete.
Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champions *rich'd*,
With plenteous rivers and wide ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
RICHES, *n. f.* [*richesſes*, Fr.]
1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſion.
The inſtrumentalneſs of *riches* to charity has rendered it neceſſary by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*
Chemiſts ſeek *riches* by tranſmutation and the great elixir. *Sprat.*
Riches do not conſiſt in having more gold and ſilver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourſelves a greater plenty of the conveniences of life, than comes within their reach, who, ſharing the gold and ſilver of the world in a leſs proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and ſo are poorer. *Locke.*
What *riches* give us, let us fiſt enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance.
The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milton.*
RICHLY, *adv.* [from *rich*.]
1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently.
In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And ſhe is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakeſp.*
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*
2. Plenteouſly.
In animals, ſome ſmells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
After a man has ſtudied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged caſes will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*
3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.
There is ſuch licentiouſneſs among the baſeſt of the people, that one would not be ſorry to ſee them beſtowing upon one another a chaſtiſement, which they ſo *richly* deſerve. *Addiſon.*
RICHNESS, *n. f.* [from *rich*.]
1. Opulence; wealth.
Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richneſs* adorn'd. *Sid.*
2. Finery; ſplendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs.
This town is famous for the princely blows of the ſoil. *Addiſon.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
I amuſed myſelf with the *richneſs* and variety of colours in the weſtern parts of heaven. *Speſtator.*
5. Pampering qualities.
The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richneſs* of his ſoc'd. *Dryden.*
Rick.